THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1881.

Amusements To-Day.

Abbey's Pack Theater Official Leaderny of Bealgra - Establishes. Aquirlain - Circus - Senters - Calen. Blooth's 'Theatre - Pacie Tun's Calen. 13'5 on Opera Houne-Olivell Dafy's Trent er-Zulia.

Grand Opera House-Ours. Witnes.

Barecty's Esta Nt. Theatre-Wine Ectals.

Barecty's Sta Av. The tre-Wines.

Haverly's Sta Av. The tre-Wines.

Koxfer & Hall's Cancert Hall-Ourset.

Koxfer & Hall's Cancert Hall-Ourset. Median Square Theater—Hast Kitte.
Hasse it Tempte—Vermin.
Metropolitan Concert Hall-P in Skiling.
Middle fan's Dime Stateous—Sh Disser).
San Francisco Minstella Booking and Dite. Standard Theatre-Bigsuy. Thalia Theatre-Ture Fair Shore. Theater Camique - Mulls a Gueste Nowles, Feny Paster's Theater - Veriety Union Square Theater - The Crede. Malines. Watterday Theatre-School for Schoolsky

The Little Bird was Right.

Condyor Theater-Under the Gastight.

Bad as the news was, brought by the litthe bird in the storm exclusively to THE SUN, it nevertheless proves true. JAY GOULD, under the guise and name of STANLEY MAT-THEMS, goes on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States!

That is to say, Haves has nominated STANLEY MATTHEWS, and if he is confirmed by the Senate he becomes an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court during good behavior-which, practically, means for life. So grows and waxes strong Mr. JAY Two metropolitan dailies; one Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States; a hundred millions convertible into cash; why should not be and the candidate for a third term, and for Emperor, combine?

Do they not make a strong team? And where will the equal rights of the people be five years hence?

Logan's Bill to Help Grant.

Judging from the urgency with which JOHN A. LOGAN pushes his so-called GRANT relief bill, one might suppose that GRANT was freezing and starving in some back

The Logan bill should not become a law, for the following reasons:

I. The army retired list is, by the very terms of its creation, a list for the use of officers of the army only; and GRANT is not an officer of the army.

II. The number of this list is limited by faw to 400. There are now 309 on it, and unless the terms of the original bill are modifled it will bar out for the present all others, however deserving, by grabbing the last

place for GRANT. III. The retired list is limited to persons who, by reason of age or of wounds or disease, are deemed unfit for active service. GRANT has not reached the statute age, has no wounds or disease acquired in the line of service, and cannot be retired under any of the statutory provisions.

IV. The act of July 15, 1870, still in force, prescribes that officers on the retired list shall receive seventy-five per centum of the pay of the rank upon which they are retired." The LOGAN bill declares that GRANT shall have the full pay of General, in violation of this statute, thereby also drawing ap unjust discrimination in GRANT's favor over every other person on the list, and over officers who have been far longer connected with the army than he was. Gen. SHEB-MAN, who has risen to as high rank as GRANT, will only be retired on three-fourths

pay.
V. The retired list was created for the purpose of withdrawing officers who shall be disabled o, superannuated, from active command. The LOGAN bill, overriding the whole theory of the retired list, declares "That at any time when the President shall consider that an emergency has arisen requiring the services of Gen. ULYSSES S. GHANT on active duty, he is hereby authorized to assign him to any command comwith the rank of General." not made subject to the desire or demand of Congress, but to the mere opinion or will of

the President. totally disproportioned to the number of troops, declared by a law still in force that General or Lieutenant-General, such office shall cease, and all enactments creating or regulating such offices shall, respectively, be held to be repealed." The Logan bill, overthrowing this law, creates another General, and does not permit the office to necessarily lapse when vacated by its present incumbent, Gen. W. T. SHERMAN.

VII. A system of organization and a set of military laws have been framed, based on Title XIV. of the Revised Statutes, whose first words declare that "The army of the United States shall consist of one General," &c. The Logan bill brings two Generals into the army: and, with no attempt at first revising military customs and the regulations prescribing the duties, the rights, and the privileges of "the General," as the wording of the laws now runs, simply opens a way for suddenly, and in a moment of emergency, making the grade of General double-

VIII. Should it be said that there is no inthat the provision looking to that end is merely designed to justify the award of full pay instead of three-fourths pay, the precedent becomes in the highest degree dangerous-the creation of a sinecure by a resort to a subterfuge.

IX. GRANT quitted the army in order to get larger pay, a higher office, and more extended fame as President. Having served eight years in that office, he has no claims to return to the army for the purpose not of

rendering service but of drawing a salary. X. There is nothing in GRANT'S pecuniary condition justifying this appeal for his relief. If there were the proper method of procuring him a pension would not be one that violates all military laws and customs of service that stand in the way.

The Telephone Confiscated in England. the absurdity of bestowing a monopoly of the telegraph business on Post Office authorities, the recent injunction granted in London against the use of Entson's telephone would supply a conclusive argument. We may account it fortunate, indeed, that the grave inconveniences and dangers which the right of private initiative and the habit of self-help have been so strikingly exposed. telegraph has again been mooted in the United States. A glance at the proceedings will suffice to show that the judgment of the English court, if allowed to stand, cannot fail to paralyze in no slight degree the time, and thus do irreparable harm to our

most vital interests.

undertook to introduce the apparatus with which we are familiar in New York. So for the private use of a corporation, business firm, or individual, no attempt was made to interfere with them. The moment, however, they proceeded to give extended system of trunk lines, and connecting through electric switches the private wire of a subscriber with a multitude of stations, an injunction was obtained against them, and this has now been made permanent. Let us see on what grounds the Post Office

authorities made good their claim. It was provided by act of Parliament in 1869 that the Postmaster-General should have the exclusive right of transmitting public telegraphic messages within the United Kingdom, the sole exceptions to his monopoly being such messages as were sent under Heense to the Post Office, or those transmitted without charge over private wires. It may be acknowledged that the operations of the Edison Company would was charged for attaching a subscriber's wire to the trunk system. That was a side issue, but the main contention turned upon the question whether the words "telegraphic messages" should be held to cover the projection of the voice by means of the telephonic apparatus. It was not disputed by was possible to create a prospective monopoly in a thing not in existence; but it was urged that the strongest considerations of public policy required that the strictest construction should be applied to such a statute. Could, then, the term telegraph, as defined in 1860, to include "any apparatus for transmitting messages or other communications by means of cleetrie signals," be stretched to comprehend the telephone, which at that date had not been dreamed of? That the Post Office authorities themselves had doubts upon this subject is plain from their endeavor, when a supplementary act was passed in 1878, to get a clause inserted giving them the monopoly of telephonic communication. The attempt failed, but according to the present decision such a clause would have been mere surplusage. the desired monopoly being already embodied in the language of the statutes.

It was submitted by the defendants that no statute could intend to give the Post Office exclusive control over all the discoverable uses to which, in the course of ages, electricity might be put. It was acknowledged that the telephone company used a wire and availed themselves of electricity; but it was to an end, they said, entirely distinet from that contemplated in telegraphy. Sound might have been, they continued, in-cidentally produced before at the receiving end, as an agency of interpretation in the hands of an operator; but it had never been transmitted straight from mouth to ear. It was, they insisted, the reverse of a strict construction, it was a gross straining of language, to identify a simple prolongation of the human voice (independent of human agents or electric signals) with the complicated transfer of a telegraphic "message," which requires two intermediate operators, or at all events two translations of signals

into words. On all these points the judgment of the Court was adverse to the telephone combany. It was affirmed that the root idea of a telegraph is simply the speedy communication of information from a distance. From this definition the inference was drawn that when a man speaks through or by means of a long wire he communicates information or transmits a message from a distance by the wire. In short, to quote the language of the Court, the "wire is a wire, the transmitting and receiving instruments are apparatus connected therewith for the purpose of conveying information by electricity, and this, it seems to us, is telegraphic communication within the meaning

The defendants have appealed, we understand, from this decision, and there is, of extraordinary misuse of the retired list is | course, a chance that the judgment given may be reversed. But suppose it is not, what will be the consequences of the monopoly thus asserted for the Post Office? For VI. Congress, considering that the two the moment, indeed, the public interests highest grades in our standing army were may seem to a careless eye in no wise affected by the fact that fipison and his assigns are prohibited from applying his inwhen a vacancy occurs in the office of ventions in England. The Crown has a legal right to use his patents without any compensation, and the Post Office authorities have already announced that telephones will soon be connected with the Government telegraphic system. It is probable enough too, that the Post Office can furnish telephonic communication at lower rates than would the Edison Company; for stolen goods are cheap. But no sane person would contend that a community is benefited in the long run by the wholesale confiscation of an inventor's labors, or that a virtual embargo on scientific research in a wide and promising field of physical inquiry should be regarded otherwise than as intellectual suicide. What British scientist hereafter will be encouraged to expand or emulate the most august of man's achievements, viz., the application of electricity to the transmission of thought? Nor does the paralyzing influence of the principle as serted in the Edison case stop here. Just in proportion to the weight of British capitent to call GRANT into active service, but tal and British civilization, viewed as fac tors of the stimulus supplied to invention everywhere, just so far will the monopoly arrogated for the British Post Office operate to contract the range of profitable specuation, and chill the arder of inventors.

What Our Public Schools Cost.

How vast and expensive the public school system of the State of New York has become. is shown by the figures of the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. Whoever reads them will be struck with the magnitude of the totals.

There are in the State nearly twelve thousand school houses, of an aggregate value of about thirty and three-quarters millions, and last year nearly \$1,150,000 was expended on them. The average attendance on these schools was 573,089, and the whole number of pupils who received the advantages of If anything were needed to demonstrate | their instruction during some portion of the year was 1,031,593, or about two-thirds of the population of the State under twenty-

one years.

To maintain these schools, the people of the State spent last year more than ten and a quarter millions. The cost per scholar of the average attendance was lurk behind this plausible encroachment on | therefore about eighteen dollars. Teachers' salaries alone took nearly seven and threequarters millions, the teachers in the cities at a time when the scheme of a Government getting on the average \$675 a year, and those in the country \$360 a year. More than two-thirds of the teachers are women, 22,738 out of 30,730 employed during the year having been females. The schools in the cities are in session for a little over forty genius of inventors, to block that progress | weeks, and in the country thirty-two or of applied science which is the glory of our | thirty-three weeks. The average daily attendance of pupils per teacher is 22 in the

Company opened an office in London, and | ing, though they relate to specialties in the sebeof system on which a comparatively small sum of money is expended. We spent ong as they merely offered to set up a wire last year about \$3,500 in schools for the and furnish the telephonic appurtenances | children on the Indian reservation, and 1,164 of them were in attendance during some portion of the school year, though the average attendance was only 625, when there were 1,500 children of school age on utility to their invention by organizing a the reservation. In the deaf and dumb institutions under the supervision of the Department of Public Instruction, there were 1,335 pupils, and in the New York Institution for the Blind there were 232.

When we compare the cost of public instruction in the State with what it was thirty years ago, we find that it has in creased more than six fold. In 1850 it was about \$1,600,000, and in 1880 it was about \$10,990,000. And yet our population in that time has grown to be only about two-thirds greater, from 3,097,394 in 1850 to 5,083,173. That is, with only two millions more people we expend nearly nine millions of dollars more on our public schools. In other words, the cost of the school system in 1850 was something over fifty cents an inhabitant. not fall within these exceptions where a fee | In 1880 it was more than two dollars an inhabitant.

The Superintendent refers with pride t the development of our system of public instruction, and every citizen of the State has reason to rejoice with him that we are annually educating nearly a million and a quarter of children. But has this instructhe defendants that, as a matter of law, it | tion been improved and have the facilities for obtaining free schooling been extended

as fast as their cost has increased? We are spending on public instruction core than six times what it cost us in 1850, and about four times as much per inhabitant. Has this enormous increase been necessary in order to keep up our primary and grammar schools as they should be? Is it not rather largely the result of devices for complicating the system of instruction that divert it from its proper purpose, and interfere with the simple and thorough education for which people would gladly pay, and which would really be of greater benefit to the children in the free schools?

The Parnell Trial Over.

The trial of Mr. PARNELL and certain other members of the Lan i League for conspiracy and breach of the peace has resulted in a disagreement of the jury. The result has been expected by those who watched the impanelling of the jury in this case, and who observed that Catholies, or, in other words, men in sympathy with the feelings dominant in the mass of the Irish population, were included among the jurors. We may add that such a termination is better for the British Government itself than would have been a conviction obtained by practices condemned by the highest court of appeal in the analogous proceeding against Daniel O'Connell.

The law officers of the Crown have avoided the blunder of their predecessors in O'Cox-NELL's time. There was, apparently, a fair proportion of Catholics on the jury lists, and there were Catholics, as we have said, in the jury by which the traversers were tried. That there were not more of them is due, probably, to the fact that few Catholics could be found in Dublin who had not expressed decided opinions regarding the merits of the case.

Under existing circumstances the British Government itself has some reason to consider a disagreement of the jury the best loophole of escape from an embarrassing position. To have imprisoned Mr. PAR-NELL would, of course, have crowned his name with the halo of martyrdom, and incalculably strengthened his upon the confidence and affections of hold the Irish people. At a time, moreover, when measures touching the most vital interests of Ireland are about to be debated in Parliament, there would be a flagrant impropriety in debarring from his seat the spokesman of three-fourths of its population, in stiencing the voice best qualified to criticise, denounce, or ratify such measures on the part of the Irish tenantry. Circumstances and his own bilities have made of Mr. PARNELL an important personage; his name has become indissolubly associated with a great national problem, and his enforced absence from the House of Commons during the discussion of that question, during the adjustment of land reforms for Ireland, would have looked like an absurdity-or, worse, like a confession of poltroonery on the part

of the British Government. As it is, the very failure of the Dublin jury to agree may be turned by Mr. Fors-TER into an argument for his coercive measure. If, it may be said, a conviction for conspiracy cannot be had, even in the Irish capital, garrisoned, as it is, by British troops, and peculiarly amenable to pressure from the Government and the land-owning class, what can be expected of courts and juries in rural districts occupied by a refractory and mutinous population? Naturally the supporters of the FORSTER bill will urge that what they deem the miscarriage of justice in the PARNELL case conclusively demonstrates the futility of existing appliances for the maintenance of order in Ireland, and the urgent necessity of providing the authorities with large ad-

After the Judges. Mr. Asron has introduced the following

ditional powers.

resolution into the Assembly, and it has been adopted:

and Common Pleas Courts of New York city be directed to report to the Senata the number of days on which H appears the Judges sat in court during the year 1830."

The information sought is very proper to se spread before the constituencies who pay the Judges' salaries. It is to be regretted that some other way might not have been hit upon to get at it. We do not like the idea of making the clerks a sort of spies upon the Judges and tell-tales of the Judges absences:

But while we have some excellent Judges, t cannot be denied, in reference to others, that there is more to complain of when they are present than when they are away.

Would it not have been far better if JEF-FERIES and SCROGGS had never sat upon the

beuch? There was one year since NOAH DAVIS has been on the bench of the Supreme Court when he was there but very few days. We have always considered that the year of greatest usefulness in Davis's whole term.

The Nicaragua Canal Company has now been encouraged by Capt, Eans's modest defor a Government guarantee of six per cent. dividends to his stockholders, on \$50,000,000, to make a humble suggestion in its own behalf. Mr. Phents, as representative of the Nicaragua Company, to an inquiry of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs as to what he expected the Government to do for his company, has answered that it would be "desirable for the Government to a subscriber at once for one-half of the capital stock?" The reason suggested is that thus the Government would always maintain control of the stook," and prevent its being taken abroad." When we reflect on the danger that foreign capitalists may suddenly About a year ago the Elison Telephone | Some of the other statistics are interest. | About a year ago the Elison Telephone | Some of the other statistics are interest. |

Europe, the patriotic spirit of this suggestion is manifest. The trouble with Capt. Ears and Mr. PHELPS is that they are too modest, too covand shrinking, in their demands. Fifty million dellars apiece is a more triffe.

The Tribune of yesterday refers to Mr. JAMES M. SCOVEL of New Jersey in the following manner:

"It was a noteworthy fact that the present law of Congress regulating the proceedings for electing Senators was passed as the result of certain proceedings in New Jursey fifteen years ago, when State Senator Janus M. Scovet nearly captured the United States Senatorship by an adrest construction of the then existing law. It was almost purely good fortune that prevented that result and made ALERAYOUR G. CATTRLE Senator."

This is unjust. Mr. Scover, did not attempt to become Senator himself, and only protested against the election of CATTELL on the ground that he was a corrupt man-as in fact he was

In the matter of the consumption of cold tea, an all-night session of the House of Commons boars a striking resemblance to an all-night session of the House of Representatives. Two-thirds of the O'LEARY walkers that

started Monday morning were out of the race

by Wednesday noon. Most of those who are left are tired but tried and tough pedestrians, well used to the weary day and night round. SITTING BULL seems to have been scared away to Canada on learning that the troops

sent out to treat with GALL for submission shelled that chief instead, and forced him to unconditional surrender. It seems that Sir TING BULL was waiting to see how GALL would be received, desiring in due time to surrender himself. It would show the amount of trust he puts in our authorities if he should refuse to surrender, unless turned over to them by the Canadian mounted police, who would then be witnesses, and whom he evidently con-siders as friendly and trustworthy.

One noteworthy fact connected with the immigration of 1880 at Castle Garden, which exceeded in numbers anything before known there, is that 137,561 of those arriving are reported as staying in New York State. This is more than two-fifths of the whole number of arrivals, and more than the entire number reported as going to the Western States; yet it is often supposed that immigrants come here mainly in order to go to the far West. A second noteworthy fact is that 63.368 are reported as going to the Eastern States-a number more than half as great as the entire contribution to all the great West. Nevertheless, with this astonishing influx of immigration into New Englandlargely, no doubt, for factory work-an influx increased by the large number of immigrants received at Boston, the Eastern States increase in population more slowly than the others, as the late census shows. A third fact is that the Southern States are credited with drawing out but 6.497 of the Castle Garden immigrants, or only about a tenth part as many as the New England States, and only a little more than an eighteenth part as many as the Western States. Hence it is not to foreign immigration that we are to trace the surprising growth of the Southern States, which has been the chief revelation of the late consus.

THE CONTEST IN PENNSYLVANIA. Why Not Take the Republican Wolfe for

HARRISBURG, Jan. 25 .- It no longer seems likely that the Democratic members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania are going to assist Mr. Cameron to elect a Senator. Thus far nobody having a vote to give-except a patriot from Allegheny, whose seat is contested-has offered o be responsible for the scheme, and there is no evidence that Mr. Bandali or Mr. Wallace has ever given it the alightest countenance. It is difficult to see what interest Senator Wallace could have in it. With Mr. Randall the case is different. The Ring men threaten to cut up his district in the Apportionment bill, and throw him out of Congress, unless he agrees to buy

them off by handing over Democratic votes for the Cameron nomines for Senator. The people who circulate the stories that the Speaker is ready to succumb to this pressure gauge his character by their own. But they are totally mistaken in him. He has been threatened with defeat in his district by the Ring. by the Pennsylvania Railroad, by the John Roach lobby, and by other great powers. But he never yielded an inch. He is not that kind of a man. Nobody here believes the idle reports that Cameron has succeeded in bullying him. There have been efforts made to get him to come here. But feeling, probably, that the Democratic members were fully competent to attend to their business, he has declined to meddie. Should he be called upon to speak on any proper occasion, I venture to say that his advice will be stern and strong against dickering with the Ring. And should the latter undertake a gerrymander intended soiely to get rid of him it would be such a tribute to his incorruptible character as falls to the lot of few public servants. He could well afford to retire from Congreas on such terms; but the country could by no menns afford to spare him, and would very soon make Mr. Cameron sensible of that im portant fact.

The truth is that, except in the case of few individuals of a very bad type, there has never been any disposition among the Democrats to sell out to the Ring. The moral average of this Legislature is much higher than usual. The methods of '57 and '63 will not win in it. The storm that passed over at the close of the last session, and made such and wreck of the Biot bill bribers, has purified the at-

United, the Democrats and Independents command the situation. Is it not their duty to use the power which unforeseen events have east upon them, instead of throwing away forever this providential opportunity to redeem the State from its long slavery to the Cameron Ring? What matter about party names if they can secure a Senator who will be upright, true to the people, against Rings and monopolists, the third-term conspiracy, and the evil power of the Camerons? Mr. Wolfe would be eminently acceptable to nine Democrats out of ten in every part of the State. He would be with the Democrats upon the majority of questions that will arise at Washington, as he has been with them for years on the most important questions in the Legislature. A vote for him would be readily vindicated to any Democratic constituency. No people of any party are likely to censure a member for voting for the man who but recently saved to the Commonwealth a round four millions of dollars by a rare exhibition of personal independence of party trammels, and who incidentally broke up the whole system of legislative bribery which has prevailed under the auspices of the Ring. But for that feat, this present contest would have been impossible; it would have been settled long since by the weight of hard cash,

Too Hard a Conundrum.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The imescor has got out through this part of Indiana that a Good is intending to put a railroad through the othern counties of this State. Now, if there is any information that you would be at liberty to give bord for our, it would be of great value to your asternion E. busrands Masuo, Ind., Jan 23

Any information we have about railroads we are very happy to furnish in our financial col-umn. In regard to Mr. Gould's intentions, however, that is a little too much for us. But as our two esteemed contemporaries, the Tribune with Mr. Gould than we do, perhaps our correspondent had better communicate with them.

Corporation Senators.

From the Continued Royale You see, the railroads understand how Senators are made, and instead of throwing their money into the Congressional districts and trying to create a elected by the Raltimore and Olive Railroad, Sewell, in New Jersey, by the Pennsylvania Railroad, and even in Michigan the rathroad people were favorable to Conger

GARFIELD'S NEGOTIATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 .- A week ago John Sherman and William B. Allison visited Mentor at the invitation of Gen. Garfield. To-day Gov. Poster is in Washington at the request of the President elect, Mr. Blaine could not go to Mentor without being run down by interviews and provoking comment, and as he had certain things to say which the leaky Post Office might reveal, it was thought most prudent to make oster an ambassador. The latter, besides his special functions, might also be able to collect a good deal of useful information.

What is the meaning of all this going to and coming from Menter? will be naturally asked How to satisfy the Grant wing of the party without deranging the programme Blaine has marked out for the new Administration is the problem to be solved. Garfield finds himself n a troublesome dilemma between the rival

If he had conceded the Treasury to Conkline by allowing him to name the Secretary, Blain would renounce the Department of When, on the other hand, he follows Blaine's advice and puts Allison in the Treasury, he will mortally offend Conkling by relegating him to an inferior position.

In this embarrassment Garfield sent Foster here in the hope of patching up a compromise which would relieve him, and at the same time reconcile the opposing interests. He has not chosen the best agent for the object in view, and if any good is to come of the mission, it must be initiated by another intermediary.

From his highest point of elevation Mr. Conk-

ling looks down on Foster as a small politician, who has succeeded thus far by huckstering arts. Having openly spoken of him with dis-dain, it is hardly probable the Senator will now engage in serious conference with a man whom he cannot treat as an equal. And the Governor of Ohio, with any sense of self-respect, will not be apt to put himself in the way of rebuffs.

Bo it may be said there is not much prospect of direct personal negotiations between Conkling and Foster, even if the former was inclined to deal with a deputy instead of the principal. When the Secretaryship of State was put at the disposal of Blaine two months ago, Garfield did not employ a messonger for that service. The offer was made properly and responsibly. Of course Conkling asserts at least equal

rights with his rival. If the interest which he represents is to be considered according to its

rights with his rival. If the interest which he represents is to be considered according to its standing and influence in the party, then he expects to be treated on the highest plane, and on no other. He does not intend to play a subordinate part or to seek terms.

In view of the developments thus far in connection with the new Cabinet, it may seem strange, but it is literally true, that Mr. Conkling has not had a private meeting with Gen. Garfield since the election, nor any private correspondence with him whatever. When Conkling consented to go to Mentor, with Grant and others, he remained in their presence during the visit, and therefore was cut off from any confidential intercourses.

Whether the Senator has keptaloof intentionally from any approach to intimacy may appear herositer. His reserve, especially when it is connected with the incidents of last summer, at the time of the falled syvisit to New York, would not seem to be accidental. Perhaps he looks forward to the possibility of a break with the Administration, and means to be in position to say that he had never received the confidence of the President, and was never asked to give him counsel.

A declaration of that kind, from an acknowledged leader like Conkling, who, with all his faults, wields great power, would stir the resentment of the third-termers, particularly when the year Blaine wearing the seal of State, as the token of his preference and authority. Do what Garfield may, the outs will largely out number the ins. He cannot satisfy the expectations of all the hungry crowd that will rush to Washington on the 4th of March, formotting

number the ins. He cannot satisfy the expec-tations of all the hunery crowd that will rush to Washington on the 4th of March, form willing that the present officeholders are in the main Republicant.

Republicans.

Louis the Fourteenth said for every blue ribbon he gave away there were eleven disappointed persons and one ungrateful. The rejected claimants under Garfield will waitly exceed this proportion, and they will all recruit under the Conkling standard if it be raised in caroli.

under the Conkling standard if it be raised in revolt.

After the 4th of March the Sanata will be in the hands of two men. The House is nearly equally divided between parties, counting the Democrats and the Greenbackers together as a common opposition. Any defection on the Republican side would throw the party into connuision. The Democrats will be on the alert to improve every chance for distracting their adversaries, and if things do not no smoothly the opportunity may come very soon.

When all these facts and contingencies are put together, it will be seen there is a prospect for lively times after Garfield comes in.

Another Letter from Mr. Henry George To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN. Ser. For the penefit of such of THE SUN's correspondents as do not yet understand why the taxation of land

values must fall upon the owner and not the user of land, let me again state the principle.

Value, or price (which is value measured in money), depends upon the equation of supply and demand. If demand exceeds supply, price will rise; if it falls below supply, price will fall. Now, as to some things, supply can be indefinitely increased. Hence, the price of these things tends to settle at the point which repays the cost of production with ordinary profits, for when it exceeds this point a tendency arises to increase supply, and when it falls below this point supply is checked. There are other things of which the supply is fixed. As to these things price rises with demand, unchecked by any tendency to increase supply. Now, taxation falling upon the first class of things must add to prices, and thus fall upon the consumer, since, until the cost of produc tion and ordinary profits can be secured after payment of the tax, supply will be checked.

payment of the tax, supply will be checked. But taxation failing upon the second class of things cannot add to prices, because these prices, bearing no relation to the cost of production, are aiready as high as existing demand can carry them.

To illustrate: Here is a picture by one of the great masters. There is but one such, and can be but one such. It is possible to make any number of copies, but it is not possible to make another original. The value of this original will be the highest amount any one is willing to give for it: for no matter how high the competition of demand carries the price it can bring forth no increased supply. But the value of copies, no matter how great the demand, must keep close to the cost of production, for the moment the price rises above this level there will be an increased inducement to multiply them.

Now, a tax failing upon the original cannot affect its value, for that is aiready as high as any one will give. But a tax failing upon topies must ultimately add to their value, since that is fixed, not by the highest amount any one will give, but by the lowest amount at which a sufficient quantity to meet the demand will be produced, and supply will be checked until prices rises so as a to cover the increased cost of production.

Now, this is just the difference between a tax

produced, and supply will be checked until prices rise so as to cover the increased cost of production.

Now, this is just the difference between a tax upon the value of land and a tax upon buildings or goods or neything as to which demand is met by production. I and is a thing of fixed quantity; its value is always a monopoly or searcity value—the highest price any one will give for it—and a tax which takes any part of that value must fall upon the owner, for he already gets all that, under the existing demand, any one will give, and there is nothing in the operation of the tax either to increase the demand or to reduce the supply. But a tax upon buildings or goods, or anything the price of which is kept down by the possibility of increased supply, adds to prices and falls on the consumer. Therefore, tax buildings or goods, and you add to the rent of buildings and the price of goods. Tax iand values, and you do not add either to the price or the rent of land.

Air, McNicholas says he cannot see why the value of goods is not as much a croation of the whole community as the value of land. Can he not see that while a bad of dry goods or a clest of tea is worth no more in the centre of New York than in the centre of any little country. not see that while a bale of dry goods or a class of tea is worth no more in the centre of New York than in the centre of any little country village, an acro of land is worth many thousands of times as much! Can be not see that with the growth of the community the values of goods do not increase, but rather diminish, while the value of land sleadily increases?

As for that poor mare who has invested his lite savings in unproductive lots, it will be time enough to consider his case when it is raised by some one who does not hold that all be has tode to recoop lamself for tax-s is to mark up the prices of his lots.

HENRY GEORGE.

Dencon Bichard Smith Attacks Tecumsel

From the Commont Greets

When the General of all the armies sets an example of positionistics and of conduct unbecoming an officer and a centionan, the natural consequence is a relaxation of discipline in the whole army, also his an amounty makes inconsistent the execution of rigid judgment an autoltern offenders.

Was it More than the Law Allowed!

TRENTON, Jan. 26.-In the Senate to-day a concurrent resolution was a lopied setting forth that, in
the opinion of many, the Secretary of State has, since
1970, received for compiling the laws for publication in
the law supers the sum of \$50,300.5 in excess of wind
I've law submed for such service. The resolution rations the Attorney Johnsteal to segin legal proceedings in
order to test the question.

CORPORATION SENATORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your leader of to-day, headed "Corporation Senators." you compass more truth than falls to the lot of the average editorial; and if the leaders of the Democratic party had had the courage one year ago to go before the people with such truths and discuss them fairly, we should not blush with shame when we think of the President elect, whose official life is smeared with the filth of corporation corruption.

Had the Democratic leaders consulted the interests of the wealth producers instead of the corporations. James A. Garfleid would to day be in the same political grave with Schuyler Colfax. Keep on preaching the same gospel as in that article, and you will be doing invaluable

service to the masses. Yours truly. H. C. BALDWIN. NAUGATUCE, Jan. 25, 1881.

THE BANKS AND REFUNDING.

comptroller Knex Making Explanations be fore the Plannee Committee,

Washington, Jan. 26 .- Section 4 of the act of June 20, 1874, permits a national bank to surrender its circulation and take up the bonds deposited to secure it on depositing an equal amount of legal tenders in the Treasury, provided that the bonds on deposit be not reduced below \$50,000. Section 5 of the Funding bill passed by the House repeals the act of 1874, and provides that national banks shall at all times provides that national banks shall at all times have on deposit, in the Treasury, bonds to the amount of at least one-third their capital stock; and, also, that after May 1, 1881, no bonds can be received on deposit save the three per cents.

Mr. Knox. Comptroller of the Currency, stated to the Sensie Finance Committee yesterday that the total number of backs holding less than one-third of their capital stock was fifty-six, and these banks, he said, would be required to deposit \$8,929.745 of additional bonds if the proposed section should become a law. Of this number of banks eighteen are located in the city of New York, and these alone would be required to deposit \$5,240,000 additional bends. He said that the banks hold about \$150,000,000 of 4 per cent. 4% per cent., and Pacific bonds, and about \$210,000,000 of the bonds which mature next year. The present profit on circular and about \$210,000,000 of the bonds which mature next year. The present profit on circulation, he said, on 4 per cent, bonds at 12 per cent, pressium was 1.42, where the rate of interest was 6 per cent. He said there is at the present time \$69,000,000 of circulation which the banks could obtain upon their present capitals, upon depositing the necessary bonds, which is good evidence that the profit on circulation is small. He recommended striking from the bill section 5, and also an amendment to the bill authorizing all banks to receive circulation for their full amount of capital up to 90 per cent, upon bonds deposited, and suggested the repent of laws imposing a tax upon deposits and capital of the bunks.

SECOR ROBESON FOR SPEAKER. The Lobby Enthusiastic for his Election to that Position.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 .- Secor Robeson has decided to make a canvass for the Speakership. and the lobby is enthusiastic for him, but if the temper of the next House is like that of this the will have to content himself with his place on the floor. When Robeson came to Congress he so greatly dreaded the proposed investigation of his conduct in the Navy Department that he underteck to win the personal good will of as many men bersa possible. He paid particular attention to Democratic members by entertaining them and his demonstrations of affection disgusted a good many. He however, succeeded in having the invostigation so long put off that it will not now be attempted. But his has not won many warm friends among the Republicans, and some of them have no respect for him. The lobby, however, would hall with joy his election as Speaker. That would be another step gained toward the wholesale raids on the Treasury and the passage of private job bills that are to be attempted by the wholesale when Carfield becomes President. of his conduct in the Navy Department that he

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.-In the Senate to-day fr. Ingalls (Rep., Kan.) submitted a resolution as follows:
"That the Senste will be ready to receive the House of Representatives in the Senate chamber on Wednesday Representatives in the Senate chamber on Wednesday, Feb. 2, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of being present at the opening and counting of the votes for President and Vice-President of the United States; that two persons be appointed tellers on the part of the Senate to make a list of the votes for President and Vice-President of the United States as they shall be declared, and that the result small be delivered to time President of the Senate, who shall announce the state of the vote, which shall be entered on the purmish, and if it shall appear that a choice has been made agreeably to the Constitutions such entry on the pournals shall be deemed a sufficient declaration thereof."

It was laid over and ordered to be printed.

The Fraude of the Havana Naval Station. HAVANA, Jan. 22.-Revelations of such a naure have been made about persons of rank and wealth mplicated in the frauds in the administration of the naval station here, that if their names were published people would stand aghast. The implication of persons people would stand agreet. The imprication of persons of herstofore undisputed homesty, and the late example of what happened in the tanious Bonemeck case, make the people despair of the final result of the investigation for they four they fear that either the goldy will essays or the interest with be prosecuted. Thus in five Cheir of Bureau, three officials, five clerks, and are constructors have been

A Fight Ahend Over Apportionment. Washington, Jan. 26.-Mr. Cox will make an offert to call up his Apportionment bill just as soon as the electoral countrule is disposed of. There has been de-veloped within a few days a very strong feeding on the part of the Republicans against the fall. They claim that it is partisan. They might vote for a bill daving the number \$8.319 claiming this this would give the North and south an equal-share of the new members. The leading Republicans have about decided to be every means to prevent consideration of the measure this sense in unless a larger momifer than that ordowed either by Nr. Cex—201—or by the majority report—301—is agreed spon.

The Government Telegraph Mevement. WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.-The House Commit ee on Post Offices and Post Roads have reported back

lishing a Government postal telegraph system. The committee suggests official inquiry and legislation based on the facts found. Some of the incender are feebing very butterly toward Jay Gould and Mr. Vanderbild just now. Such is the case with members who were badly singed in Western Union. They has received inside points and acted on them. That is one reason why there is a disposition in the House to favor postal telegraphy. Practicability of the Ship Rullway. Washington, Jan. 26.—The House Committee

on the Inter-Oceanic Canal to-day heard read a letter on the Inter-Oceanic Chinal to-day heard read a letter from Capt. Rada in reply to the one of Admiral Ammen, the letter enclosing communications from Naval Constructor Harti, Henry Flad of St. Louis, civil engineer and Fres-dout of the Board of Fubba Works; Superistendent of Clianutic of the Eric Railway, Gen. O. Gilinore, United States Engineers, and Commonitor Sintelett. United States and Commonitor Sintelett, Contest States Navy—that of the latter enclosing an extract from Commander Farquhar—endorsing the practicability of the ship railway across Tehuanlepec.

Aspirants for Cabinet Positions

Washington, Jan. 26.-Congressman Newperry of Michigan is an aspirant for a Cubinet place her Newberry is said to be the richest member of the House, and describes himself in the Congressional Di-rectory as President of more than there for annula-toring and commercial singuistics. Gov. Haghy of Nichigan is also being pressed for a Cabinet place, and has been efficially endorsed by the Legislature which did not elect him Sensior.

Mr. Beck's Coming Attack on Subsidy Schemes Washington, Jan. 26.—Senator Beek gave nolice to-day that he should speak to-morrow on his resulttion favoring free stips. He has spent a great deal of time preparing it. The speech will deal severely with subsidy plans, and Mr Beck will give us quarter to those who favor subsides.

World's Fair Notes. Uriah Welsh resigned from the Commission

restorday on account of business engagements cisewhere, and Mayor Grace was elected in his stead. Mr. where, and Mayor Grace was elected in his stead. Mr. Grace was made a member of the Executive Committee and a Vice-Freshlent.

W. L. Strong was made a member of the Commission on the five Dr. Newman's motion. Dr. Newman and that it was then Grant's desire that Mr. Strong should be a Commissioner.

The Commissioner of the Strong S

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Shy "En-

gineer" says that he can raise the pressure in a hot water tank to embry pounds in the top of the tank, while the lower purt remains at the Croton pressure. I say it cannot be done. Any one with any practical knowledge of alema And water pressure ought to know that pressure pounds pressure on the bottom s extreme top is ridiculous. PRACTICAL LINGSHAM

Lucky Garfield! From the Albany Argon.

Stewart L. Woodford spont Sunday with Gar-

Our friend, Mr. Archibald MacMartin, has enlarged the Mosent Resear, or which he is the editor and proprieter, and has combined it with the States, to turm a lournal not thereby of music, but or general arras well. The title of the combined publication is the Sadio and Mosoul Review. We wish Mr. MacMartin the greatest possi-

SUNDEAMS.

-Queen Victoria has ordered a painting

the capture of Cetyways.

—A sister of the King of Sweden is a missionary in Lapland, and has sold her jewels to aid her in

-The fact that there is already a Viscount Hawarden puts Mr. Gladstone's becoming Earl of that

Ilk out of the question. -The Scientific American estimates that

nore than \$95,000,000 was brought into the United States last year by foreign immigrants.

-St. Louis has a "two-bit boom." It is a popular fund for the poor, made up of twenty dve or a contributions. "Two bits" in the West means a quarte -The Boston cooperative store, of which

Josiah Quincy and other philauthropisis are directors, tost \$525 on its last year's business, but is now nearly on a paying basis. -Among the stuffing of an old lounge, on

which T. J. Marsh had slept for many years, at Ch ton, Ill., were found, after his death, Government bands and gold coin worth \$11,000.

-The Rev. John A. Huegli of Detroit has brought a suit for \$5,000 against the man who accused him of withdrawing from the Roman Catholic Church

and joining the Lutheran in order to marry. -A popular sentiment just now seems to be: "I'm giad vaccination's free, vaccination's free, for you and me; I'm glad vaccination's free." Bo it ought always to be tree for the people who cannot pay.

-Count H. of the cavalry, a brilliant member of the French Jockey Club, having resolved on easering the priesthood, the question arose would it dis qualify him from membership. The club has decide

-At Princeton, Ill., two couples went sleigh riding. A bettle of whiskey was frequently passed around, and the sport was further entirened by the firing of justois. They were found lying in the road, the two non insensible from drink, one girl dead from a bullet wound, and the other badly wounded.

—The parents of a little girl at Calais,

Mc., declare that she was cured of St. Vitus dance by placing her for time successive mornings on the back of a donkey, with her face to the east, and saying: "In the name of the Pather, Son, and Holy Chost." The treatnent was devised by an aged Free Methodist. -The Troy and Greenfield Railroad, which it is averred, has, from first to last, cost Massachusett about \$20,000,000, seems really getting on at last, inas-much as by the last report it appears that it came within

\$5,781 of paying its running expenses, and stockholders are consequently giving silk dresses all round to their feminine relations. -Bayard Dally of Logansport, Ind., shot his betruthed wife, Annie Beckly, last month, because she refused to give him a dirk with which to kill a rival. She was given up to die, but surprised everybody by

slowly recovering; and a few days ago as some as she could stand on her feet, she was married to the men who had so nearly nurdered her. -Dr. Oscar Jennings, a physician of standing in Paris, writes to the London Lones that in the treat ment of mental disease he has constantly used music which calms and southes the mind, and is too pro-couan agent to be neglected. Concerts form a part of the regular treatment in many asylums. It will be remem-bered that Saul found satisfaction in music.

-The irrepressible conflict crops up again in Washington, D. C. Two colored students from Howard University attended a lecture in Providence Hospital or sunday, together with white scudents from the George town College and from Columbia University. The white students thought the negroes were patients on whom operations were to be performed, but when they found that they were students they stose and left the room Some of the physicians uphold the white students. -The Rev. S. F. Scovel, pastor of the First

Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh, surprised his course gation on Sanday by first advertising Col. Mapleson's opera troupe, by reading an announcement of the coming operas, giving special emphasis to the fact that a full ballet would be presented. Then he proceeded to wars his flock against g ing to the opera, where there was a bailet, and said that when music was loaded down with uncleanness he felt it a duty to warn all persons of the danger of attending such performances. -Marriages between Christians and Jews.

though allowed in Austria, are still forbidden in Hungary and the chief rabbi of Szegedin having been asked to marry a Jewess to a Catholic who had adopted Judaism at Vienna, the Government, whose advice he solicited, informed him that the marriage would be not; the law not permitting a Christian to Join a non-Christian per sussion, the man remaining therefore, legally a Catholic. The flungarian Jowa have accordingly resolved to agi-tate for the legis recognition of their religion, for mixed marriages, and for obligatory civil marriage.

-In a recent communication to his tenents, an Irish landlerd said: "I should first mention the during the year I have received fourteen threatening letters, which in turn have been duly consigned to the fire. A few months ago I summoned as many tonants as possible, and read them a very distinct extract from my revised will, which is simply to the effect that on what ever towerland I may be shot, my successor, before com-ing into the property must elect every single tonant off that townsand; and, tailing to do so within a given time. the property to be possed to the Crown they first in

like manner, dealing with the instructions in my will -The result of inquiries as to the condition of ex-Confederate Pajor-Generals is that they are, in the words of a popular song, "doing remarkably well." Major-Gen. Marmaduke is a Missauri railway commison a salary of \$5 000 a year. Gen. J. B. Gordon, as coun sel for the Louisville and Nashville road, gets a salary of \$14,000 Major Gen. F. B. Cheatham has a handsome farm in Tennessee, and Gen. L. J. Pola has another. Gen. Toomba practices law, and is very rich. Gen. Basil Duke is a lawyer in Lonisviil, and has a good income; Gen. Bradley Johnson is also getting rich to the same profession in Baltimore. All the sons of Robert E. Lee, excep one, are moderately successful farmers in Virginia. The exception, Custis Lee, succeeded his father as President of Washing on-Lee University. Gen. Jubal Early is his ing quetry at Lynchburg in comfortable circumstances Gen. J. C. Pemberten has become a rendent of Philadel

phia, is an invalid, and has written a book on Vicksburg -A curious petition was that which was addressed in 1731 to the Governor of South Carolina by sixteen maidens of Charleston. It ran thus: "The hun ble petition of all the maids whose names are underwritten. Whereas we, the humble peditioners, are at present in a very melancholy disposition of mind, considering how all the bachelors are blindly captivated by widows order that no whlow presume to marry any young matill the maids are provided for; or else to pay each o them a fine for satisfaction for invading our liberties; and likewise a fine to be levied on all such bacholors as shall e married to widows. The great disadvantage it i to us maids is that the widows, by their forward car ringe, do snap up the young men, and have the cauty to think their merit beyond ours, which is a great imposition on us, who ought to have the preference. This is humbly recommended to your Excellency's considers

tion, and hope yet will permit no further insults. And we poor maids, in duty bound, will ever pray." -How completely the Land League has overcome the considerations which have heretolors a larger influenced the minds of Irishmen is seen in the fact of such a man as Loyd Granard having been con cited to invoke the aid of dragoons and constabulary the session in London, he has for twenty years ratequitted his estates. His father's mother, the Countess of Noira—the friend and patroness of Mario indexworth-became, although by birth English, mare frish than the Irish themselves, and Maira House, her morning home on Ushers' Quay, Dublin, was, ninety years and not meyer that city's most brilliant social course, but the very focus of the anti Union party, of which has not band, her son (the famous Marquis of Hashinge, and her son-in-law, Lord Granard, were most active member The present Lord Granard, litheriting the traditions of his house, expressed, on more than one secondar, and his house, expressed, on more than one account appli-tons so frash, from a patriotic trish Camble partie view, as to lead to his resigning—the resignation being expected by the corresponding—the conditionment of Leitrins, and he is, too, head of the Cathour Union of Ireland, and on terms of the closest intimact with the present More war, his that wife, a great balance, was descended from one of the victims of five but all this has proved to be of no avail in the present agreement.

-The valley of the Teche in Louisians has been termed not inaptly the Italy of America. Unlike other valleys, it is not formed by its volume in the stoping base of opposite mountains, leaving but a narrow channel for the passage of a stream. The lands of the Toche, buildering the bayout from which this value has its name, form a gently declining area to its waters from a rising elevation, that can harnly claim of a mountain. The grassy shows of the harm an shaded with every variety of toward trees, when it many pisces dup their branches natural water. To atroams of the baron are as clear is off with fish, and seem the favority result for and see principle below which may be seen their surfaces at all found of their surfaces at all found dotted every ten miles with pretty des tating neighbody intercourse, i.e. H a values here. The progress of the least two least means beautiful, and form one or the most means the soonery. When the words wind to be of fall rank grasses which cover the a face, they resonable the unlowest of south of Bayon Carodrie. In the ited by an impassable sea marsh, an the Calcaneu and Sahim. The I brace spward of 2,560,000 acres. of its soil and its wonderful adaptement of the came this destrict is also known if